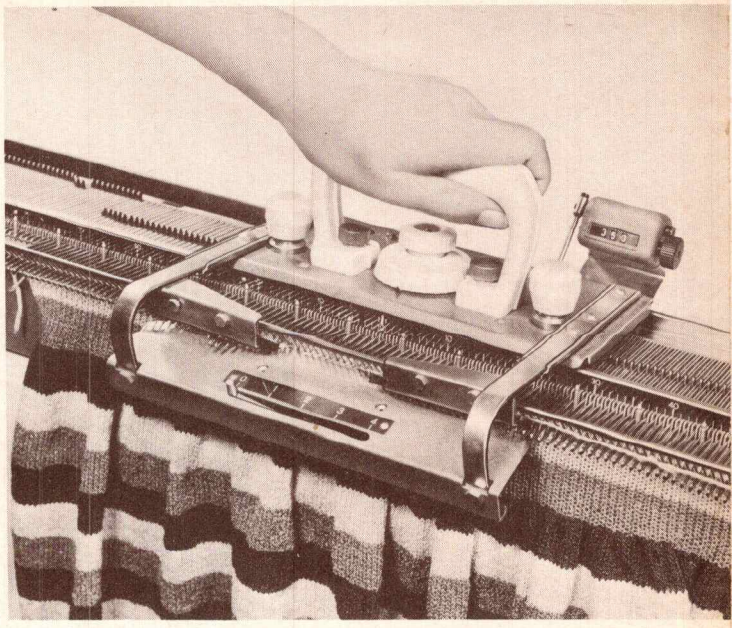
HAND-KNIT FASHIONS FOR SPEED-O-KNIT®

BY PASSAP



YOUR BASIC PATTERN BOOK

BY LIZ BLACKWELL

DIRECTOR

SPEED-O-KNIT
HOME KNITTING INSTITUTE

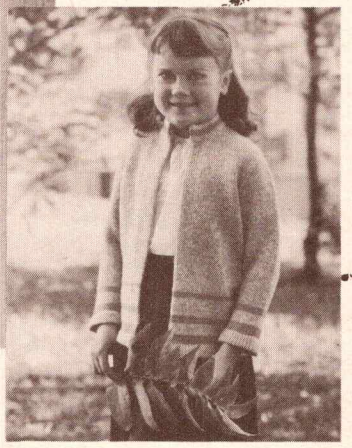
FIRST EDITION
THIRD PRINTING

COPYRIGHT 1955, BY

A. C. WEBER & CO., INC.
FOR THE
SPEED-O-KNIT HOME KNITTING INSTITUTE

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE ALL
OR ANY PORTION OF THIS BOOK
IS SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITED
WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION
OF THE COPYRIGHT OWNER.

No. CB-24 (C3)



This is Pattern No. 5704
from Speed-O-Knit Dress
Book No. 1

In addition to speed, simulated ribbing on Speed-O-Knit makes possible that narrow ribbed effect that fits without clinging. See page 12.

CONTENTS

PREFACE: *Everyone Can Learn To Knit* 4
The right approach to hand-knitting with Speed-O-Knit; how to use basic patterns and adapt conventional knitting patterns.

I GENERAL INFORMATION 5
The all-important fundamentals of all knitting. A brief summary of helpful hints and information.

II RIBBING 7
Step-by-step directions in the two methods for true ribbing on Speed-O-Knit.

III TENSION GAUGE 8
The individuality of gauge: a basic characteristic of true hand-knitting, whether you knit with Speed-O-Knit or with two needles.

IV TROUBLE DEPARTMENT 8
Tips to help you avoid the most common errors in knitting.

V CHARTING A SKIRT 10
A confusing task made easy in 14 simple steps.

VI SHAPING BY INCREASING OR DECREASING 10
How to use increasing and decreasing in shaping a skirt.

VII DARTS 11
Open darts for skirts and the use of darts, both vertical and horizontal, in blouses.

VIII RIBBED SKIRTS 12
Methods for making ribbed skirts and the great advantages of simulated ribbing.

IX CIRCULAR SKIRTS 13
A simple practice example that shows clearly how easily you can make a circular skirt without seams.

X PLEATED SKIRTS 14
How to chart a skirt for any of the four methods for making pleated skirts.

XI CHARTING A BLOUSE 14
How to chart the eight measurements you will need for a blouse.

XII HOW TO SHAPE NECKLINES 15
Step-by-step instructions for V-Neck, Square Neck and Round Neck.

XIII BUTTONHOLES 15
The various methods for making buttonholes and the great advantages of bound-off buttonholes on Speed-O-Knit.

XIV SWEATERS 16
How to use the following basic patterns for sweaters. Finishing and Seaming.

XV BASIC PATTERN SECTION 17
Basic Cardigan for Children and Women 18
Basic Slipover for Girls and Women 20
Basic Long-Sleeve Slipover for Boys and Men 22
Basic Sleeveless V-Neck for Boys and Men 24
Open-Work Embroidered Dress 26
Sun Dress 27
Toddler Cardigan and Cap Set 29
Basic Socks 29
Basic Narrow Tie 30
Classic Four-in-Hand Tie 30

XVI NOVELTY TRICKS 31
Cording, Fringe, Pockets and Tabs. Novelty tricks that add that individual touch to your knitting.

XVII VARIATIONS IN PATTERN STITCHES 31
How to make many, many variations in one simple pattern stitch.

XVIII PATTERN STITCHES 32
Selected sample stitches in eyelet, lace, raised, color and argyle patterns. Step-by-step directions for "short row" patterns.

PREFACE: *Everyone Can Learn To Knit*

HOW TO USE YOUR SPEED-O-KNIT BASIC PATTERN BOOK

Thousands of women have learned the rewards of hand-knitting... of knitting for themselves, for pleasure and even for a living. But these thousands are a small minority. Most women have never had the time, nor the nerve, to tackle anything that sounded so complicated as hand-knitting. Actually knitting is *not* complicated. It has just been made to *sound* complicated.

And with the development of Speed-O-Knit, hand-knitting is no longer slow, tedious work. With Speed-O-Knit, *anyone who can count, can knit*... and enjoy it!

LET'S GET STARTED ON THE RIGHT FOOT

By this time you should be well on your way to becoming an expert "Speed-O-Knitter" and we hope you have found our instructions easy to follow. Now you will find this book, our *basic* pattern book, has been written differently than any knitting book ever published. It is designed to be useful to everyone who wants to knit, regardless of experience.

Over the years, when the only method of hand-knitting was with the conventional two needles, hand-knitters developed a pattern language all their own... symbols, abbreviations and any other device that made it easier to write directions. The language is convenient to the experienced knitter but frightening and confusing to the beginner.

So that everyone—experienced and inexperienced alike—can use it, this book has been written without the usual symbols and abbreviations.

The instruction manual which comes with every Speed-O-Knit tells you how to *operate* the knitter. This book tells you how to *use* Speed-O-Knit. It gives you *basic* patterns, plus a few novelty tricks, pattern stitches, pattern variations and many helpful tips that will make you an expert in hand-knitting on Speed-O-Knit.

Most of the basic patterns are plain. They give you a simple, working pattern that is quickly mastered in easy steps. Try just one and you will readily see how you can add your own ideas in color, pattern design and accessories. You will find how easy it is to create luxurious hand-knit fashions that are distinctively yours... in both fit and styling.

If you are an experienced hand-knitter, we urge you to try your first Speed-O-Knit garment with an open mind. As in any form of handicraft, the tools you use have certain advantages. So don't challenge Speed-O-Knit to do *everything* that can be done with the slower two-needle method.

There are a few things that can be done better with two-needles, or that would be more tedious on Speed-O-Knit. For example, you will find it is easier to do a true Knit 3, Purl 1 ribbed skirt with the conventional circular needle. But you will find that Speed-O-Knit simulated ribbing is even more attractive, more flattering to the figure and at least 20 times faster. Chances are you will never want to try a conventional narrow-rib skirt again! So remember this suggestion: Take advantage of the advantages of Speed-O-Knit!

HOW TO USE YOUR BASIC PATTERNS

Anyone who can count, can knit. In using the basic patterns in this book, remember that simple arithmetic is the basis for all knitting. So many *rows* make one inch of knitting in *length*. So many *stitches* make one inch in *width*.

Everyone has different body measurements and average sizes are only compromises that *almost* fit, but seldom fit *perfectly*. This is one of the big rewards of hand-knitting, whether you knit with Speed-O-Knit or ordinary needles: You knit to fit your own measurements perfectly!

Always check each piece of a pattern in advance to see if the garment will fit you. It's very easy to do: Merely divide the number of stitches to the inch (given as the gauge for the pattern) into the total number of stitches specified. This tells you the exact width of the piece in inches. For garments that fit you perfectly, always check the pattern instructions against your own measurements and make the necessary changes.

If you find it difficult to take your own measurements, here's a suggestion that will help: Select a garment of your own that fits exactly the way you want your knit to fit and take the measurements from the garment itself.

Remember that the patterns in this book are all based on the yarn and tension specified which result in the gauge shown for each pattern.

If you want to use another type of yarn, at a different tension, first determine the gauge by making a sample swatch. Then change the pattern figures accordingly.

ADAPTING CONVENTIONAL HAND-KNITTING DIRECTIONS

By the time you have made one or two of the basic patterns in this book, you will be thoroughly acquainted with Speed-O-Knit and you will find that almost any conventional hand-knitting pattern can be easily adapted to Speed-O-Knit. It's still a matter of simple arithmetic and the same rules for gauge and tension apply.

For your first attempt at adapting, we suggest you select a basic pattern with no involved pattern stitch. Once you see how easily it can be done, you will visualize the adaptations for pattern stitches quickly and clearly.

You can generally make the blouse exactly as it is written but you will find that the skirt should usually be divided into panels staying within the width of 201 needles. Currently, most knitting books use directions for a circular needle. While you should experience the real thrill of knitting a circular skirt without seams on Speed-O-Knit (See section on Circular Skirts), you will find it equally satisfactory and fast to make skirts in panels when necessary.

Remembering the importance of simple arithmetic to all knitting, follow these easy steps in adapting conventional knitting patterns:

1. Note the gauge given in the pattern.

2. Make a swatch on Speed-O-Knit, using the yarn you have chosen for the garment. If the pattern calls for Size 2 needles, make your swatch with Speed-O-Knit tension set on 4. (A tension about two figures higher is usually satisfactory.)

3. If your swatch does not match the pattern as to gauge, try another swatch, changing the tension, until they do match. Remember that yarn for a swatch is not wasted. Just unravel it and use it again.

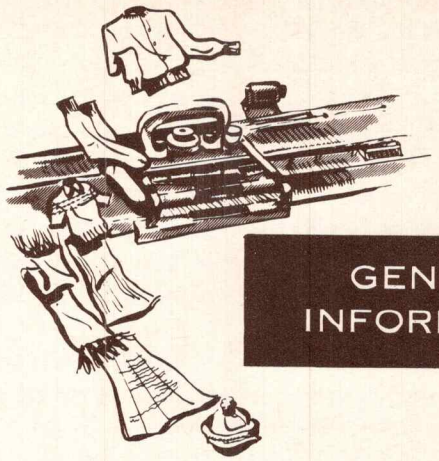
4. Now check the number of stitches in the correct size of the pattern against your own measurements by dividing the number of stitches shown by the number of stitches to the inch.

5. Most directions give length measurements in inches and do not give a gauge by rows. Having already determined in your swatch the number of rows per inch, simply multiply this number of rows by the number of inches shown in the pattern. Change the figures for inches in the pattern to rows. The Speed-O-Knit row counter keeps your length measurements absolutely accurate. It is far handier and safer than the tape measure used in ordinary hand-knitting.

6. Now follow your pattern directions as written. Shaping and assembling are done in exactly the same manner for all hand-knitting.

For those who are not already familiar with the abbreviations used in ordinary patterns, the following will be helpful in reading other pattern books:

Beg — Beginning
Ch — Chain stitch (crochet)
Dc — Double crochet stitch
Dec — Decrease
Inc — Increase
K — Knit
No. — Number
P — Purl
Pat — Pattern
PSSO — Pass slip stitch over
Sc — Single crochet stitch
Sl — Slip
Sp — Space
St — Stitch (or, sts for stitches)
Tog — Together
YO — Yarn over needle
* — To repeat from * means to repeat whatever follows the * as many times as directed or necessary.



I

GENERAL INFORMATION

It takes only a short while to become thoroughly acquainted with your Speed-O-Knit and this section has been assembled to help you do so and to give you the advantage of many miscellaneous points that experience has shown to be valuable. It is more important that the beginning knitter study this information with care before trying out the basic patterns; but, it will be helpful to all.

Of fundamental importance is this advice: Get in the habit of using your Speed-O-Knit in a systematic way.

Most hand-knitters start by casting on at the left and working towards the right. This means that you will always start your first row from the right side. Work 1 row and the counter will now read 1 with your yarn now at the left. Thus you work the 2nd row from left to right. Row counter now reads 2 and yarn is at the right. (Your counter will always show an even number at the right edge and an odd number at the left edge.)

Make it a systematic habit to start everything from the right edge—row counting, setting patterns, binding off, etc. You will find this practice will make your knitting much easier, keeping your count of all steps uniform and simplified.

SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS

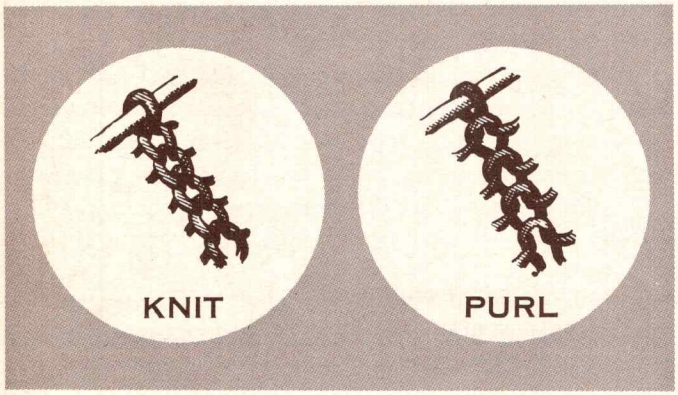
Some of the terms used in knitting are quite fundamental and every beginner should understand them from the start. For example, "stockinette stitch" which is the stitch used for almost all knitting. In conventional two-needle hand-knitting, this stitch is made by first knitting a row and then purling a row. On Speed-O-Knit, this is your basic stitch—made simply by just working back and forth. The work has a smooth side, generally referred to as the "right" side or the "knit" side. The other side is rough and is called the "wrong" side or the "purl" side. Actually, every knit stitch is a purl stitch on the other side—and vice versa. So simply by reversing a piece made on Speed-O-Knit, you can make patterns and ribs.

Take the time to perform this simple experiment and you will see clearly how the knit stitch and the purl stitch are formed—and why they are different:

1. Make a slip knot loop—or just tie a loop—in a piece of string. Now reach through this loop, away from you, and pull a new loop of the string, toward you through the first loop. Repeat this for several loops. This is actually a simple chain stitch as done in crocheting. Now notice that each new loop goes on top of the loop below. This is the "knit" stitch and is smooth. Turn the work over and notice that the opposite side is bumpy.

2. Now make a loop in another piece of string. But this time, make your second loop by *pushing* a loop of the string through the first loop *away from you.* Repeat this for several loops. Notice that each new loop you make causes the preceding loop to bend toward you and that the bumpy side or "purl" side is toward you with the smooth or "knit" side on the back.

A row of knit and purl stitches in combination cannot be made automatically on Speed-O-Knit because all needles face in one direction.



The "garter stitch" is another name you will hear. It differs from the stockinette stitch in that both sides are identical. With two-needle knitting, the garter stitch is made by knitting always (never purling). In other words, the loops are alternated in position because—in working with 2 needles—one row turns the loops back, then they are turned back again when you work back in the other direction. This stitch is not worthwhile on Speed-O-Knit. To produce it, you would work one row, remove your work, turn it around, replace it on the needles, work another row, then repeat the process.

Another stitch often used in two-needle knitting is "seed" or "moss" stitch. This is a combination of knit 1, purl 1 (K1, P1) for one row, reversing the order on the next row so a knit stitch comes over every purl stitch and vice versa. This can be done on Speed-O-Knit by using tools, but is not practical. It would mean changing alternate stitches every row. It is far easier and faster to produce a simulated "seed" stitch by using the divided ruler. Work one or two rows on every other needle, then reverse the position of the needles.

It is always wise "to take advantage of the advantages of Speed-O-Knit." In the sections on Ribbing and on Ribbed Skirts, you will find other illustrations of this. Ribbing, like the garter stitch, has no right or wrong side. It is simply a combination of knit and purl stitches. In *true* ribbing on Speed-O-Knit, using the latch tools, you are simply reversing the stitches. Because the purl side is always facing you on Speed-O-Knit, you change the stitches so that the knit side faces you and the purl side goes underneath.

Increase—An increase means adding one stitch and is done only on one side at a time, the side where the yarn is hanging. Bring one additional needle into operation at end of work where yarn is hanging, work row, then add one needle at beginning of next row.

Cast on—Used when an increase of more than one stitch is needed. Can be done only on one side at a time, where yarn is hanging. Bring out required number of additional needles, wrap yarn counter clockwise around each needle, working from inside needle to last needle. Be sure to push yarn back of latches. Work row and cast on at other side.

Decrease—Decreasing means to narrow work. A decrease eliminates one stitch only. Put first stitch onto next needle toward center of work. Put empty needle into neutral. Put both stitches that are on what is now the first needle back of latch. In working next row, these 2 stitches are automatically knit into one. Decreasing can be done on both sides at once.

Bind off—Used to eliminate 2 or more stitches. Put first stitch on next needle. Put both stitches back of latch. Lay yarn across needle in direction in which you are working, and pull yarn through both stitches by pushing needle butt away from you by hand. You now have 1 stitch. Put this stitch on next needle and continue in this manner across row. Care should be taken not to bind off too tightly. Binding off can be done on only one side at a time, where yarn is hanging.

Do Not: After putting 2 stitches on one needle, pull one stitch through the other. It is the yarn that must be pulled through both stitches—so, when you reach end of row, the yarn is there and not still hanging at start of row.

Tension Knob—Numbered stitch size control (1 to 8) under handle. *Note:* These numbers do not correspond to conventional hand-knitting needles.

Stripper—Numbered control on front of Speed-O-Knit. Keep on "O," unless using skipped needles or patterns with needles in rest. Then set at 3 or 4.

Partial Free Move—Made by raising right knob if lock is at right, or left knob if lock is at left. *Be sure* yarn is laid across needles before doing row. Otherwise, work will fall off.

Complete Free Move — Second knob is raised (first one is still up). Needles are already in free move, so lock can be pushed across freely either direction without using yarn.

2 TOG, YO (2 Together, Yarn Over) — Putting one stitch onto needle immediately to the right leaving empty needle in operation.

YO, 2 TOG (Yarn Over, 2 Together) — Putting one stitch onto needle immediately to the left, leaving empty needle in operation.

PSSO (Means "pass the slip st over.") — This is usually done after a YO. It means identically the same as YO, 2 TOG on Speed-O-Knit.

Binding off a certain number of stitches—Actually empty specified number of needles and leave 2 stitches back of latch on the first needle still in operation. These 2 stitches will work into one on next row.

Work even—To work with no increase or decrease.

Measuring Work — You cannot get an accurate measure when work is on the needles because the knitting will measure wider and shorter when on Speed-O-Knit than when it is off. Always make a swatch of the yarn and tension you plan to use. Remove from needles before measuring. Figures don't lie; but, if you are dubious about your figuring, make the smallest piece of your garment first. Remove from needles and measure. Then check the measurement with the gauge you have used.

Joining Yarn—It is always best to join a new ball of yarn at a side edge. To have nice edges on your work, lay the ending yarn across the first 7 needles. Then, with the beginning yarn, skip 3 needles, bringing yarn up between the third and fourth needles, and lay across the row. Thus 4 stitches will work double; but no end of yarn will actually be on the seam edge, and yarn does not have to be fastened later. Always be sure to start new ball of yarn with the beginning of the ball at the beginning of the row.

Using Colors (as in argyles)—You may use bobbins as in conventional hand-knitting, or wind small balls that pull from inside. *To attach colors:* Determine which needle starts the new color. Lay yarn over this needle, pull through by hand and put needle in rest position. Do this with every color change on the first row and with every main color section. This eliminates tying of yarn. When first needle of each new color section is in rest, lay each color along needles according to the chart and work the row. Put all needles in operation, then follow chart, laying colors in place before working the row.
Important: As in two-needle hand-knitting, whenever you change colors, bring the new color from *underneath* the color just used, thus crossing the yarns to avoid holes. And *be sure* to cross yarns *between* needles—otherwise, you will get two colors on one needle.

II

RIBBING

There are two ways to rib on Speed-O-Knit: one without and one with latch tools. There is also a method of simulated ribbing, described in the section on skirts, which is not recommended where elasticity is needed. Neither of these two methods of true ribbing has an advantage over the other. You may wish to try each and then continue to use the one you prefer.

Ribbing with Latch Tools—In using latch tools (green for single rib, yellow for double rib), work the number of rows desired for rib, put needles in free move, drop stitches (one at a time) that are to be purled, work back up to the top from the side facing you and replace stitch on needle.

If you use the latch method and prefer doing the ribbing last, garment can be started with a contrast color. You would finish the body completely, including the neck rib (as in sweaters) before ribbing. Then the contrast color is pulled out; the stitches put back on the needles; and, the ribbing done last. (See example given in section on sweaters.)

Ribbing without Latch Tools — If you use this method, the ribbing must always be done first for waist bands, sleeves and socks. This method cannot be used for armhole and neck ribs. Following are the steps to obtain a rib of K2, P2 (knit 2, purl 2):

1. Set needles—2 in operation, 4 in neutral—for required number of stitches, counting the 4 in neutral as 2.

2. Set tension on 4 and work desired number of rows.

3. Work 4 rows with a contrast color.

4. Move lock across without yarn, dropping work from knitter.

5. Reset needles—2 in operation, 2 in neutral.

6. Hold work with contrast color at bottom and with wrong side (purl side) toward you.

7. Using red hook, place first row of loops back on needles, twisting to form stitches and make 2 stitches of each loop.

8. Push all stitches back of latches and put needles in operation.

9. Hold index finger of left hand back of stripper bar, holding each set of latches open.

10. With double end of red hook, place next row of loops on needles in yarn position. (Do not twist yarn—just let loop lie flat.)

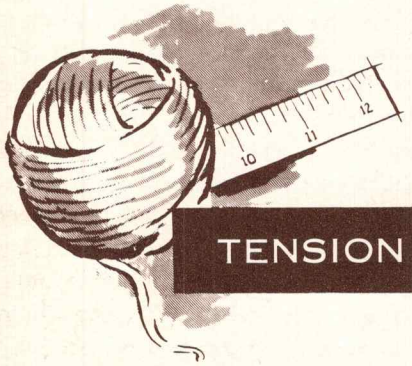
11. When entire row of loops is on needles, move lock across, knitting the entire row. Continue in this manner (from step 7) until back to contrast color.

12. Bring all needles in operation and, using red hook, place stitches held by contrast color on empty needles.

13. Pull out contrast color.

14. Be sure all stitches are back of latches. Ribbing is now complete. Proceed with knitting.

For a different rib, always allow 1 extra needle for each stitch that is to be worked later. For example, to obtain K2, P1 (knit 2, purl 1) start with 2 in operation, 2 in neutral. To obtain K3, P3, start with 3 in operation, 6 in neutral.



III

TENSION GAUGE

Definition: *"Tension" determines the size of your knitting, expressed as so many stitches to an inch (width) and so many rows to an inch (length).*

In hand-knitting with two needles, changes in gauge are made by using different sizes of needles. In hand-knitting with Speed-O-Knit, changes in gauge are made by setting the tension knob (under the handle) on the different numbers, or half numbers from 1 through 8.

Because all knitting is based mathematically on gauge, it is important that you obtain the correct gauge before starting any garment. It is easily done and pays its reward in perfect fit.

All knitting directions—for Speed-O-Knit and for two-needles—are written in accordance with the gauge obtained by the person making the pattern item. This does not mean that everyone will get the same gauge.

In two-needle knitting, even with the same yarn and the same needles, one person will knit tight and another loosely. So the needles must be changed accordingly to obtain the gauge given in the pattern or the finished measurements will not be correct. Or, if you wish to use a different gauge, you must change the directions accordingly.

It is the same on Speed-O-Knit. Even though two people set the tension the same and use the same yarn, their gauge may differ because of the way the yarn is held or because of the way the lock is operated. This individuality of tension gauge is one of the basic characteristics that make work produced on Speed-O-Knit identical to conventional hand-knitting.

No set rule can be given to assure a specific gauge. There are many different yarn manufacturers and many different types of yarn. Even different dye lots of one kind of yarn will result in different gauges. So, even though you have used the same kind of yarn before, make a swatch to determine the gauge before starting any new garment.

As the result of constant experimentation, we are able to give you probable gauges to be obtained with various yarns and tensions. Those listed below are only to give you an idea of a good workable gauge for each type of yarn. You may have to use a different tension to obtain the same gauge. Always test your own work first.

	Tension	Stitches to Inch	Rows to Inch
Smooth dress yarn	4	8	14
Smooth dress yarn	5	7½	12
Nubby dress yarn	5	7	12
Wool or rayon dress yarn	4	8	14
Wool or rayon dress yarn	5	8	12
Fingering yarn	5	8	12
Fingering yarn	4	8½	14

With novelty yarns, use every other needle or use a pattern of skipped needles. For example, 4-ply worsted yarn should be used on every other needle. A tension set at 8 will give you an approximate gauge of 5 stitches and 6 rows to the inch with 4-ply worsted.

Straw, ribbon, chenille, corde, angora, cotton and linen nubby are some of the yarns that cannot be used on every needle. Experiment with each yarn to get the desired effect.

IV

TROUBLE DEPARTMENT

As in any type of hand work, you will make mistakes on Speed-O-Knit. But don't blame Speed-O-Knit—the fault is probably yours and can easily be corrected!

Most important of all, be sure you keep your Speed-O-Knit clean. Use a brush to keep lint out of the needle-bed. Here is a good test to determine whether the needle-bed needs cleaning: Remove feather combs, lift your knitter and turn so the needles all drop into rest position. If they do not all drop freely, the needle channel needs cleaning.

Here are some of the common troubles that may occur, what causes them, and how to correct them:

1. *When you first use your Speed-O-Knit, you may find that you will lose several stitches at once in the middle and that there is not enough leeway in the yarn to pick up these stitches.*

Cause—Entirely in the way you hold your yarn. Learn to guide your yarn, through your fingers. Don't actually exert tension—just control it. Yarn is quite limp. As the brushes come in contact with the yarn at the beginning of the row, the brushes push the yarn forward causing a loop. This loop can easily jump completely off the needles, if you don't control the yarn.

Correction—Best to rip back. Do one extra row, using partial free move. Needles are now down and stitches are caught securely in hook of needles. Bring needles slightly forward, holding work down lightly as it has a tendency to curl up and off. Be sure to keep stitches where they are in hook. Draw yarn up, as you would a draw string. Using yarn as a lever—with a slight, jerky pull—flip the stitch from the row below onto the needle. (It takes a little practice, so do it slowly at first.)

When you are back to the dropped stitches, replace these on needles—but rip that entire row. Push needles back to free move position. If yarn and lock are on the same side: Raise second knob, move lock to opposite side, push both knobs down, move lock back across, bringing needles into operation. If lock is at opposite side of yarn: Push knob down, move lock across to side where yarn is, bringing needles into operation.

2. *After doing a row, you may have two stitches on one needle. Correct this immediately. If not, the second stitch will continue to pull up without working.*

Cause—*(when doing plain knitting).* When just occasional stitches do this, it is usually only an idiosyncracy of the yarn. If it occurs often, set the stripper at 2 or 3.

Correction—With the red hook, catch the stitch closest to you and put it back on top of latch. By hand, pull this stitch through the other one.

Cause—*(when doing pattern knitting with needles in rest).* Check to be sure the stripper is set on 4. If it still occurs, it is simply caused by the drag of the yarn.

Correction—(The same as in plain work; but, there are three ways to avoid having this happen. Try all three to see which is easiest.)

1) In going across the row that will catch all the stitches, use a short and slightly jerky motion in moving the lock. Go very slowly.

2) Move lock slowly, watching needles. If you see all loops are not falling off, use red hook to aid them off.

3) Hold work with your hand under the lock and exert a slight downward pull towards you as you move the lock.

3. *The lock may catch after starting a row.*

Cause—Yarn is probably caught in some way, either on a needle or in the skein—or you might even be stepping on it.

Correction—Check yarn to see if it is caught on a needle latch. If free, move the lock back just a fraction and proceed with a slight extra push.

4. *If the yarn breaks in the middle of a row—or simply ends when you least expect it.*

Correction—Try to stop in time before the end is worked in and stitches are dropped. Slide new end of yarn through brace on stripper and, holding taut, slide into position on needles. Let new yarn lay over original strand so that both pieces are caught and worked in.

5. *You find a stitch (generally at ends) has pulled up many rows.*

Cause—You have had two stitches on one needle for some time but failed to notice it.

Correction—*If at end:* Drop the pulled up stitch (back one) off needle and work into seam later. *If in center:* Put in partial free move, then drop both stitches off needle, run first stitch down to where it first caught and pick up with green latch tool the same as any dropped stitch (working from underneath).

6. *A single dropped stitch.*

Cause—Usually a closed latch.

Correction—Put work in free move. If stitch has picked up and started working again: Drop off needle, run stitch down to where originally dropped and, using green latch tool, run back up from the back of your work; working from bottom to top. To bring needles back into position, see instructions for correction of problem No. 1 above.

7. *Trouble with nubby dress yarn breaking.*

Cause—Usually a nub is caught at the opposite side between the lock and the stripper bar. If you continue, the yarn will break.

Correction—When nub is caught, release by catching hold of the metal stripper plate and pulling it towards you. At the same time, gently pull yarn up so that it is above the stripper. Hold yarn in this position to finish row.

8. *Stitches at end do not work.*

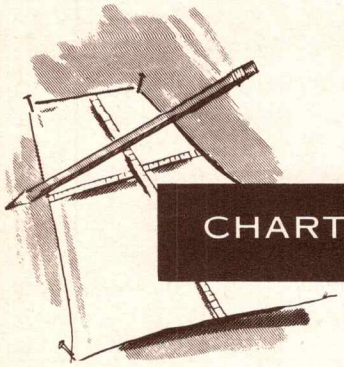
Cause—Feather comb not covering end stitch.

Correction—Always be sure feather comb is over outside stitches.

9. *Lock cannot be moved easily.*

Cause—The yarn being used is too heavy for the tension.

Correction—Cast on every other needle.



V

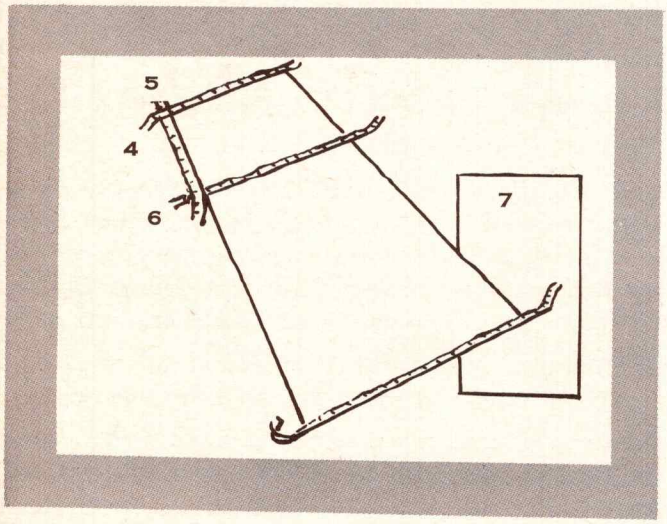
CHARTING A SKIRT

1. Make a swatch of the yarn to be used, using proper tension. (See section on Tension Gauges.) Remove the swatch and measure width to determine number of stitches to the inch. Measure length to determine number of rows to the inch.

2. Decide on the number of panels you intend using for the skirt (2, 4, 6, 8, etc.).

3. Start your chart by making a rough outline of one panel.

4. Measure your waist (see diagram). Multiply by number of stitches to the inch. Divide by number of panels. Mark result on chart.



5. Measure 7" down from waist to hip-line.

6. Measure hip-line, figure width of panel at this point in same way and mark result on chart.

7. Determine width you want bottom of skirt to be. Figure this and put result on chart.

8. Figure number of stitches that must be increased between waist and hip. A skirt made in 4 or more panels can be increased one stitch at both sides. A skirt of 2 pieces, of certain patterns or of very wide panels, should be increased across the row. Use your own judgment in deciding which method to use. Increasing and decreasing should always be gradual; so, if the change is a large one, it is best to avoid side increasing. Mark the number of times you are going to increase from waist to hip.

9. Figure number of rows between waist and hip. Mark number of row at hip that will be last increase. Divide increased rows evenly and mark each increased row on chart by row number.

10. Figure number of times to increase between hip and 4" up from bottom. Mark chart for each increased row.

11. Figure number of rows between hip and 4" up from bottom.

12. Mark row number on chart beside each increase row.

13. Work last 4" without increases, marking final row at bottom.

14. If you prefer starting the skirt at the bottom, chart decreases in the same way you would chart increases. Then cast on and work from the bottom up.

VI

SHAPING BY INCREASING OR DECREASING

By far the fastest and easiest way is to increase or decrease at the side edges. This method is more practical where the change is not too great, as in a straight skirt or a 20 panel skirt.

When a large number of stitches must be increased or decreased, it must be done "across the row." A change of from 10 to 20 stitches is practical to make in one row, divided evenly between the number of panels you are making.

To Decrease Across a Row

1. Remove row counter so count remains accurate.

2. Work 4 rows of a contrast color.

3. Move lock across without yarn, so that work drops from knitter.

4. Fold contrast rows under so the main color stitches stand out clearly. Keep the purl side toward you.

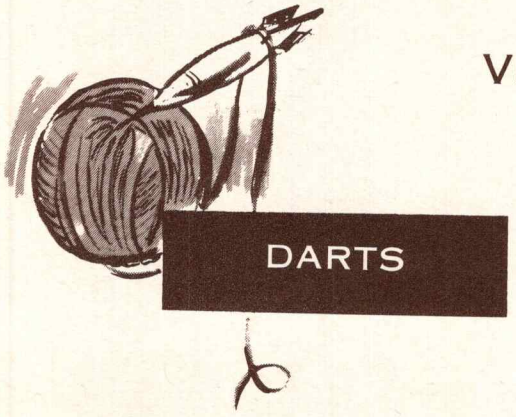
5. Use either red hook or blue decker, and replace main color stitches on needles, putting 2 stitches on one needle where decrease is wanted.

6. Push all stitches back of latches and be sure latches are open.

7. Pull out contrast color.

8. Replace row counter and continue.

To Increase Across a Row—Increasing across a row is done in same way, except that in step 5 you leave a needle empty to allow for increase. Continue through step 7. Refer to figure 62 on page 24 of your Instruction Manual. It shows how to form stitches on the empty needles. Now replace row counter and continue.



VII

With the new Speed-O-Knit multiple decker tool, it is a simple matter to make vertical darts exactly as in two-needle knitting. To do this, you move the stitches over, 20 at a time, and increase on the empty needles where the pattern specifies. We also recommend the open dart method because it's so fast and easy.

The big advantage of open darts for 2-panel skirts is that it gives you at least six edges for increasing or decreasing. Here is the way to chart a straight skirt for the open dart method using four darts, two for each panel:

1. Take half the number of front waist stitches , mark on chart for center section of front panel.

2. Divide this number in half and mark on chart for side sections.

3. Mark number of times it is necessary to increase between waist and hip, figuring that on each increase row you will be adding 6 stitches because you will have 6 open edges.

4. Figure number of rows between waist and hipline.

5. Put row number on which to increase opposite each line showing point of increase.

6. Chart remainder of skirt from point of dart to hem, in the usual manner, with increasing done, from this point on, at the 2 side edges.

Now you are ready to begin knitting, starting at the waist:

Left Side Section—Because you are starting at the waist, you must count over from the left enough needles to allow for the total number of increases that will be made between the waist and hem. Now cast on number of stitches needed for left section and follow chart until you reach the hipline. Break yarn and put needles for this section in rest position.

Center Section—Now skip the same number of needles as the number of times you increased. Cast on the number of stitches needed for the center section. Work same as left section. When finished, break yarn and put these needles in rest position. Left and center sections are now joined at the point of the dart.

Right Side Section—Skip same number of stitches as before and cast on for right section. Work in same manner. When complete, all sections meet. Put all needles in operation and continue, following chart. Seaming the darts can be done in the same way you choose to finish other seams.

Use of Darts in Blouses—Vertical darts in blouses can be made starting at the waist in the same open dart method described above for skirts.

Horizontal darts, used for extra bust fullness, are easy to make on Speed-O-Knit, using the short row method. Even though few patterns allow for extra bust fullness, the horizontal dart is a trick that will give you the perfect fit usually found only in custom knitting. Follow these steps to chart and work horizontal darts: (Before starting, it may be handy to re-read the instructions for short rows under Pattern Stitches.)

1. Determine length of dart in inches. If in doubt, check the length on a dress that fits you correctly. Multiply length by number of stitches to the inch.

2. Determine the number of inches needed for extra fullness and multiply by number of rows to the inch.

3. Now divide *one-half* of the number of rows (determined in step 2) into the number of stitches (determined in step 1). This tells you how many stitches less you work each time.

4. The groups of needles that go into rest position are those at the side edge, working in toward the center. (Obviously, you work from both side edges if front of blouse is in one piece and from one edge only if blouse opens all the way down the front.) Remember to loop yarn around closest needle in rest to avoid a hole. When the correct total number of needles is in rest (length of dart), you immediately put all needles back in operation and continue.

VIII

METHODS FOR MAKING RIBBED SKIRTS

Any skirt that has a pattern of vertical purl stripes is a ribbed skirt. Generally all ribbed skirts can be divided into two classifications: 1) Skirts in which the purl stripe is *narrow* and used in the pattern only to set off the wider, knit panels. 2) Skirts in which the purl stripe is wider, wide enough to be considered a panel.

Each of the four methods shown below for making ribbed skirts on Speed-O-Knit has certain advantages for either the narrow or wide rib. With the pattern of your skirt in mind, study and select the method you feel will be easiest.

1. *Wide Rib In Separate Panels* — This is the fastest and easiest way ever devised for hand-knitting a wide-ribbed skirt. It may sound tedious, but it isn't. The speed with which Speed-O-Knit makes the panels far more than makes up for the time it takes to assemble panels.

Each panel is made separately. You can make one at a time or several at a time, as you wish. You can make them one at a time in as little as half an hour per panel.

Start panels at the waist, doing all increasing at the sides. An attractive ribbed skirt is one that starts with 10 stitches at the waist, increasing about every 20 rows until the panel is the width you want.

Twenty panels make a nice skirt. To obtain your rib, simply assemble your panels, alternating the knit and purl sides. See Pattern No. 5713 illustrated at right.

2. *Wide Rib with One Seam* — You will want to try the wide-ribbed skirt done sideways. You make a short row gore; remove work; turn so knit side faces you; replace stitches on needles; then proceed with next gore. There is an excellent pattern for this skirt in Speed-O-Knit Dress Book No. 1 (Pattern No. 5707). Using either of these wide-rib methods, you can obtain many variations of wide ribs.

3. *Simulated Rib* — When you use this method, you can make your panels as wide as you wish within the full 201 needles. (This method is especially effective with nubby yarn.) For example, an 800-stitch skirt would be divided into four panels (or pieces) of 200 stitches each. In charting your skirt, sketch the positioning of your rib stripes carefully, so that your pattern will be uniform at each seam when assembled.

Speed is the keynote of this ribbed skirt, made by assembling 20 panels, alternating knit-side out and purl-side out.

This is Pattern No. 5713 from Speed-O-Knit Dress Book No. 1

The simulated rib is made by leaving one needle in neutral for each rib. It can be used only for a rib of one stitch. A good example would be to set every tenth needle in neutral (9 working, 1 in neutral) all the way around the skirt. Or you can vary the number of working needles in alternate groups or any other way you wish to create a pattern.

Decreasing must be done across the row (see section on

decreasing and increasing) rather than at the sides. Or you can do your shaping by using different tensions.

Glance over any of the good books of knit fashions and you will find many, many different combinations that can be duplicated easily by using this fast Speed-O-Knit method.

The delightful thing about this type of rib is that it eliminates the elasticity of true ribbing. A skirt made of simulated ribbing has all the beauty of true ribbing but is not "springy" and will not cling to the body. This is especially true of the narrow K3, P1 ribbed effect which is so beautiful but can be worn by so few women.

4. *True Ribbing with Latch Tools* – This is true ribbing and though it is actually tedious compared to simulated ribbing, it's much faster than ribbing in conventional hand-knitting. The only real advantage this method has over simulated ribbing is that you can do a purl 2 stripe. (For complete instructions see section on ribbing.) A particularly good use of this method is to divide your knit panels by P2, K1, P2.

You must decrease across the row. To avoid having a decrease occur in the middle of your purl stripe, always work even until you reach a decreasing row. Then make the rib up to that row before removing work to make the decrease.

5. *True Ribbing without Latch Tools* – This method is for use when you want small, identical ribs – such as K3, P3 – and should not be used for more than K5, P5. See the section on ribbing for complete instructions and *remember* that you can't decrease across the row – you must do your shaping by changing tension. For example, start at the bottom with Tension 5 and gradually tighten your tension by halves until you are working with Tension 2½ at the waist. Be sure to make a swatch of the tightest and loosest tension so that you can chart the gauge for each intermediate step to make your skirt fit properly.

IX

CIRCULAR SKIRT

At first glance, you would think it would be impossible to make a circular skirt on Speed-O-Knit – but you can. Actually, it is quite easy once you know the trick. And the best way to learn the trick is to try it. Make this practice piece and you will see the principle involved.

Practice Example – Cast on 48 stitches and work 2 rows. Then start short rows. Bring 6 needles at left in rest. Work across to these 6 needles in rest. Loop yarn around the needle in rest that is closest to where the yarn is hanging. Now work back to right. (This is 2 knitting rows, but it completes only one "short row.") Now, put 6 more needles at left in rest. Now repeat – being certain you always loop yarn around closest needle in rest position. If you do not do this, you will have a hole showing at each short row division. Continue until all but 6 needles are in rest.

Now, starting with needles at the right, reverse the procedure. You have left 6 needles at the right in operation. Put 6 more in operation. Work across and again loop yarn around closest needle in rest and work back. Continue until all needles are in operation. You have now finished one gore of a skirt.

At this point, it is necessary to add a number of full rows (you will determine the number in charting your skirt) so that the number of rows at the waist will grow as you want it to be in proportion to the number at the hem. For practice here, add 4 full rows. You are now ready – if you wish to practice further – to repeat the entire process, putting 4 full rows between each gore.

Charting for Skirt Using Short Rows – The circumference of the hem is determined by the number of short rows. The number of short rows is determined by the number of needles in each group that you put in rest or in operation. The above practice example has 6 needles in each group. In making an actual skirt, you would use from 10 to 20 needles in each group. To determine the number of short rows in each gore for your chart, you divide the total number of needles for a full row by the number of groups you intend using and multiply by 4. For example, if you are using groups of 20 needles, you would divide 20 into 201 which equals 10. Multiply this by 4. This gives you 40 rows, the total in each gore. If you were using 10 needles in each group, you would have 80 rows. Thus, you can see, that the fewer the needles in each group, the more rows you will have and the greater the circumference of the hem will be.

Use the full width of Speed-O-Knit (201 needles) as the length of your skirt. If the gauge is 8 stitches to the inch, the length will be 25 inches and can be blocked about 3 inches longer. If the gauge is 6 stitches to the inch, the length will be 33½ inches, unblocked. So figure out the best tension to use to get the length you want.

Use the left side of the knitter as the waist and the right side as the bottom.

You can make a circular skirt, without any seam, if you cast on with a contrast color and, when finished, pull out the contrast color and weave the first row to the last row – in the same manner you weave the heel or toe of a sock.

X

HOW TO MAKE PLEATED SKIRTS

You must chart a pleated skirt exactly as you would any skirt. (Refer to section on charting.) However, before charting, you should select the method of pleating you are going to use. Following are four methods of forming the pleats. Study each method and select the one you find easiest for you.

1. In this method, you make each pleat in a separate panel. Increasing and decreasing can be done on the side but should be done one stitch in from the side so that you have a straight edge for finishing.

Start each panel at the waist using an uneven number of stitches for each panel. (You can separate the skirt into as many panels as you wish. The narrowest panel would be one of only 5 stitches, if you want a very narrow effect at the waist; but, this would mean a great many panels to join.)

To form the outside crease of each pleat, put the center needle in rest position for every other row. (Mark the butt of the center needle with nail polish to help you identify it as you work every other row.)

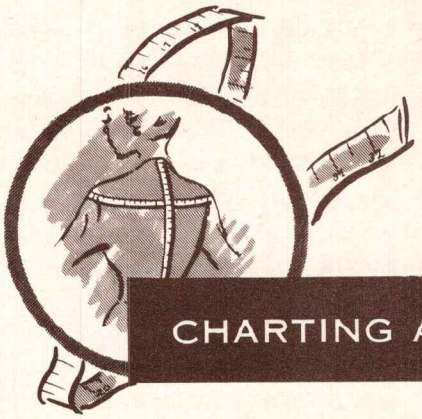
The inside crease (between two pleats) is formed by the seam used in joining two panels.

2. You can make as wide a panel as you wish, using all 201 needles if desired. For this method, you would start at the hem. First, from your chart, determine how many pleats will be in this panel. Use a needle in neutral position to form the inside crease between two pleats. The center needle (between two of the needles in neutral) should be put in rest position, every other row, to form the outside crease of each pleat. To decrease, remove work from needles and replace, making decrease on either side of each of the center needles. Make decreases in every other pleat, alternating each decrease row.

Note: Remember, in determining which needles to place in neutral, the side edges of the panel themselves will form the inside creases between two pleats at that point.

3. Same as No. 2 above, but leave 2 needles in neutral. Then use green latch tool and work loops up into a single purl stitch.

4. Or leave 4 needles in neutral. When through, use either ribbing method to form a purl 2 stripe.



XI

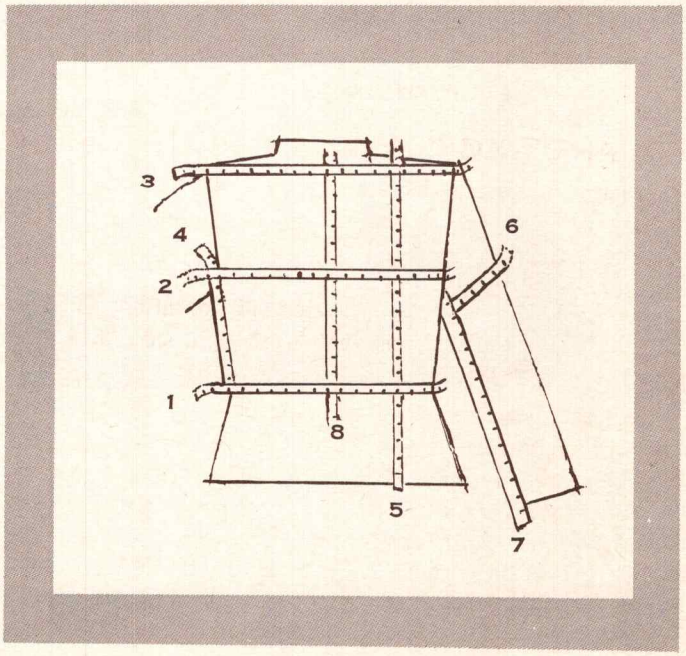
CHARTING A BLOUSE

Start your chart by making a rough, basic outline of the lines of the blouse. Take your measurements the way you want your blouse to fit, *not body measurements.* Again, if in doubt, check by measuring a blouse that fits you properly.

Mark the measurements on your chart and then, using your gauge, determine the correct number of stitches needed. Figure and mark increases and decreases in the same way you do on skirt (see section on charting a skirt). Following are the measurements needed:

1. WAIST: Make this measurement snug.

2. BUST: Take this measurement easy around bust at fullest part.



3. **SHOULDER TO SHOULDER:** Across shoulders from sleeve seam to sleeve seam.

4. **UNDER ARM:** From under arm seam to waist.

5. **LENGTH OF BLOUSE:** From center back of neck to center back of waist. And, from shoulder seam at neck, over bust, to waist. The difference between these two measurements gives you the number of inches to allow for bust fullness.

6. **UPPER ARM:** Measure around arm, halfway between elbow and shoulder, the way you want your sleeve to fit.

7. **SLEEVE SEAM:** From under-arm seam, full length of sleeve seam.

8. **NECKLINE:** From waist to lowest point of neckline.

XII

HOW TO SHAPE NECKLINES

V-NECK

1. Usually started on same row as armhole.

2. Divide at center.

3. Now use 2 balls of yarn, one for each side.

4. Figure number of stitches to decrease that will leave the correct number of stitches for shoulder.

5. Figure number of rows between beginning of neckline and shoulder.

6. Divide number of decreases into number of rows.

7. Work 2 together at each side of neck opening on the decrease rows determined in step 6.

SQUARE NECK

1. Figure where neckline starts, measuring from the waist.

2. Subtract number of stitches in both shoulders from total number of stitches in use.

3. Leave needles for right shoulder in operation. Put remaining needles in rest position. Work right side, then put those needles in rest.

4. Put number of stitches for neck opening in operation and with second ball of yarn, bind off these stitches putting empty needles in neutral and ending with 2 stitches on first needle of left side.

5. Put needles for left side in operation and work.

6. Put needles for right side back into operation and work both sides at once for required number of rows to shoulder.

ROUND NECK

1. Subtract number of stitches in both shoulders from total stitches in use. (Remainder is what must be taken off for neck.)

2. Use 2 balls of yarn and do first row in same method as for square neck, binding off 3 inches at the center.

3. Divide in half the remaining number of stitches that must be decreased to form neck. This gives you the number of times to decrease on each side.

4. Work both sides at once, decreasing at both neck edges every other row the required number of times. Stitches remaining should be the number charted for shoulder.

5. Work even on these stitches for necessary number of rows.

XIII

METHODS FOR MAKING BUTTONHOLES

One of the biggest disappointments in conventional, two-needle knitting is that it is almost impossible to make a neat, bound-off buttonhole. The bound-off side is always so much neater than the cast-on side. For this reason, buttonholes always had to be finished by machine or hand sewing. Speed-O-Knit eliminates unsightly buttonholes. Both sides are uniformly neat and easily made.

Another great advantage of Speed-O-Knit buttonholes is that the row counter insures evenly-spaced buttonholes. You don't use a tape measure, as you would with two needles, and the all-too-frequent errors are eliminated. Make the button side first and from this piece, with the aid of your row count, you can evenly space your buttonholes in charting the second side.

Bound-Off Buttonhole—Put all needles in rest except those that precede the buttonhole. Work across to buttonhole. Put stitches just worked in rest and return lock to other side. Bind off number of stitches needed to form buttonhole, ending with 2 stitches on closest needle. Put all needles following the buttonhole in operation and work rest of row. Work back to buttonhole. Cast on stitches on empty needles. Put all needles up to this point in rest and return lock to other side. Put needles following buttonhole in operation and work rest of row. Put all needles in operation and continue.

Note: Where you have only a few needles on one side of buttonhole, it is easier to manipulate these by hand, thus avoiding putting the large number of needles in rest position in order to get lock into position.

Marked Buttonhole – Determine which stitches form buttonhole and, with strand of contrast color, work needles by hand to knit buttonhole stitches with contrast. Continue as usual. When through, this contrast pulls out easily, leaving stitches loose. Run yarn through open stitches using embroidery needle. This holds stitches until finished by machine or hand sewing.

Vertical Buttonholes – Work up to point of buttonhole, then use 2 balls of yarn, one for each side. It is important that you do not cross these two strands of yarn which would, of course, close the buttonhole. When the buttonhole is the length needed, break second strand and continue with one ball of yarn as usual.

Small Buttonholes – This small buttonhole is really an eyelet, and is used especially in baby things, or whenever small buttons are used. It is made simply by putting 2 stitches on one needle and leaving the empty needle in operation.

XIV

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SWEATERS

The following basic patterns are written with the waist and sleeve ribbing to be done with latch tools after the garment is made. If you prefer ribbing without latch tools, do the ribbing first. Note that each pattern states the number of rows that will be in ribbing. (For complete instructions, see section on Ribbing.)

You may use any brand of the yarn specified; but, to be sure you will be making the right size, check to see if your gauge matches the gauge given in the pattern. If it doesn't match, try other tensions until it does match.

If you are doubtful which size of the pattern you should use, check it against your own measurements. To do so, divide the number of stitches to the inch (as shown in the pattern gauge) into the total number of stitches specified in the pattern. This will give you the width of that particular piece in inches. Length can be checked by dividing number of rows to the inch into the total number of rows specified.

In making cardigans, always make the button side first. You can then use this side to determine the exact spacing of buttonholes on the other side. And remember, for women the buttonholes are on the right side; for men, on the left.

All the cardigan patterns shown are charted with an allowance for an overlap to be faced with ribbon.

FINISHING

To assemble and finish sweaters, follow these steps in order:

1. Seam shoulders.
2. Set in sleeves.
3. Seam sleeves and sides.
4. Block sweater, or have it blocked.
5. Face fronts with pre-shrunk ribbon.
6. Work buttonholes into the ribbon.
7. Turn neck facing under and sew in place.

METHODS OF SEAMING

There are many ways to finish seams. Use the method that is easiest for you so long as you are sure it will look nice. It is best to have seams flat as possible and, above all, neat.

1. Crochet with a slip stitch, working close to the edge.
2. Sew with a wide, long zig-zag stitch on a Pfaff Dial-A-Stitch or other zig-zag sewing machine. This stitch provides stretch for blocking.
3. Sew with an embroidery needle and yarn, using back stitch.
4. Weave with an embroidery needle and yarn or nylon re-enforcing yarn.

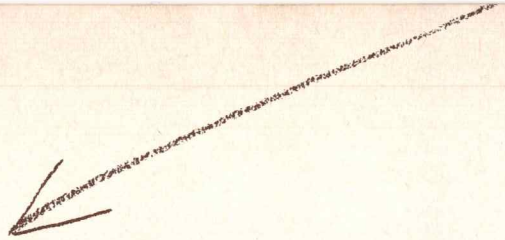
XV

BASIC PATTERN SECTION

■ Although every effort has been made to eliminate typographical errors and to assure the accuracy of pattern instructions for all sizes, you are urged to make certain the figures and directions given are correct for your personal measurements.

BASIC CARDIGAN

Children's and Women's



MATERIAL: Fingering Yarn (1 oz. balls)
TENSION: No. 5
GAUGE: 8 stitches = one inch
12 rows = one inch

Yarn needed . . . Number of balls:	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	10	11
	CHILDREN'S SIZES									WOMEN'S SIZES					
SIZES	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	10	12	14	16	18	20
BACK															
Cast on . . . stitches:	80	86	92	96	102	108	116	124	132	124	128	136	144	152	160
Set counter at 0 and work . . . rows:	50	56	62	68	80	90	102	114	120	132	132	132	144	144	144
Shape Armholes															
Set counter at 0. At beginning of next 2 rows, bind off . . . stitches:	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	9
Work 2 together at beginning only of next . . . rows:	12	12	12	8	8	8	12	12	12	8	8	12	12	14	16
You now have remaining . . . stitches:	58	64	70	78	84	88	92	100	108	104	106	108	116	120	126
Work even until counter reads . . . rows:	40	44	48	52	56	62	68	76	84	84	90	90	96	96	96
Shape Shoulders															
Bind off . . . stitches:	16	18	10	11	12	9	7	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	13
At beginning of next . . . rows:	2	2	4	4	4	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Neck Rib															
Change tension to 4 and rib remaining stitches for 8 rows.															
Work 8 rows more in stockinette stitch for facing. Bind off.															
LEFT FRONT															
Cast on . . . stitches:	46	48	52	54	56	60	64	68	72	70	74	78	82	86	90
Work same as back. Start armhole on same row, binding off . . stitches:	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	9
Decrease at arm hole edge every other row . . . times:	6	6	6	4	5	4	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	7	8
Work armhole until counter reads . . . rows:	28	32	36	40	44	46	48	60	72	66	72	72	78	78	78
Shape Neck															
At neck edge, bind off . . . stitches:	10	10	12	12	13	14	14	16	17	16	18	20	20	20	20
Decrease at neck edge every row . . . times:	9	9	9	11	9	9	10	10	10	11	12	11	12	14	14
You now have remaining . . . stitches:	16	18	20	22	24	27	28	30	33	33	33	33	36	36	39
Work even until counter reads . . . rows:	40	44	48	52	56	62	68	76	84	84	90	90	96	96	96
Shape Shoulders															
Bind off at beginning of rows starting at armhole edge . . . stitches:	16	18	10	11	12	9	7	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14
Do this . . . times:	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Neck Rib															
Bring into working position . . . needles:	22	24	24	28	28	30	30	32	34	34	36	38	40	40	40

Using decker needle (purl side facing you) put first and last stitches of neck edge on first and last needles. Fill empty needles. Rib 8 rows with tension at 4. Work 8 rows in stockinette stitch for facing. Bind off.

RIGHT FRONT

Work exactly the same as left front, reversing armhole and neck shaping.

LONG SLEEVES

Cast on ... stitches:	42	44	46	48	48	52	52	56	60	56	60	62	66	70	72
Set counter at 0. Increase 1 stitch at both sides every 6 rows ... times:	9	10	11	12	14	15	17	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20
You now have ... stitches:	60	64	68	72	76	82	86	94	98	96	100	102	106	110	112
Work even until counter reads ... rows:	58	64	70	82	94	96	108	120	132	168	168	174	174	180	180
Shape Cap of Sleeve															
Set counter at 0. At beginning of next 2 rows, bind off ... stitches:	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9
Decrease at beginning of every row for the next ... rows:	24	28	32	36	40	46	48	54	60	50	50	50	56	56	56
At beginning of next 4 rows, bind off ... stitches:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	3
Bind off remaining stitches.															

SHORT SLEEVES

Cast on ... stitches:	52	54	54	56	60	64	68	74	80	90	90	92	96	100	102
Set counter at 0. Increase 1 stitch at both sides every 4 rows ... times:	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
You now have ... stitches:	56	58	60	62	68	72	76	84	90	100	100	102	106	110	112
Work even until counter reads ... rows:	10	10	14	14	18	18	20	22	24	24	30	30	36	42	48

Shape Cap of Sleeve (same as long sleeves)

RIBBING

Waist Rib (Back)

Bring into working position ... needles:	80	86	92	96	102	108	116	124	132	116	120	128	136	144	152
Using decker or red hook, replace cast-on row of needles, putting 2 together evenly spaced ... times:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	8	8	8	8
Set tension at 4 and work ... rows:	18	24	24	24	24	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	36	36	36

Form ribbing with green latch tool and bind off.

Waist Rib (Fronts)

Bring into working position ... needles:	46	48	52	54	56	60	64	68	72	66	70	74	78	82	86
Replace cast-on row, putting 2 together evenly spaced ... times:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	4	4

Work ribbing same as back:

Long Sleeve Rib

Bring into working position ... needles:	42	44	46	48	48	52	52	56	60	56	60	62	66	70	72

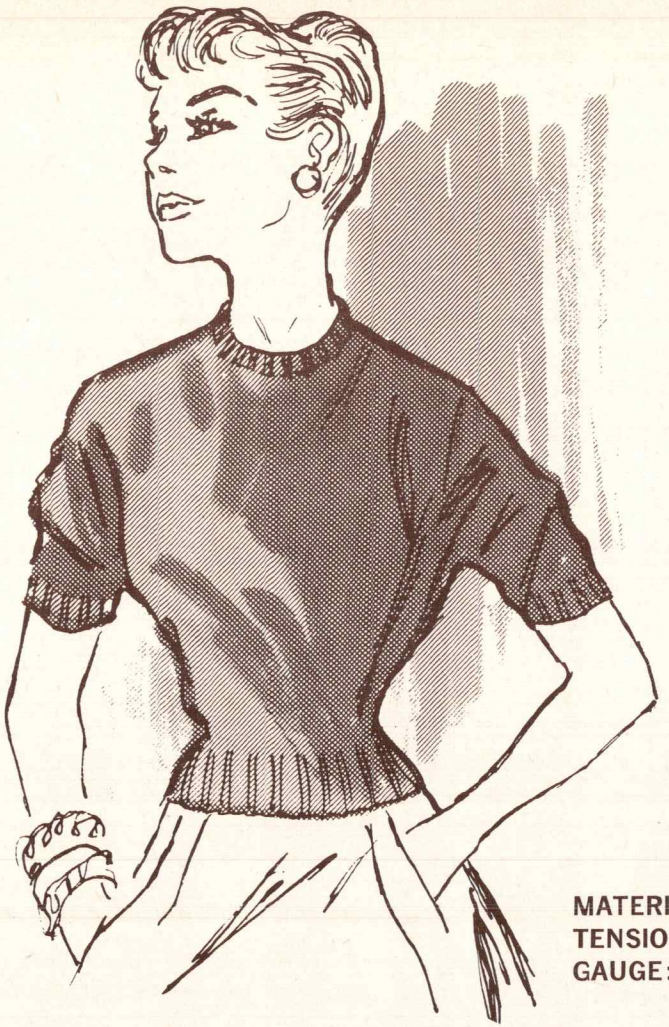
Replace cast-on row (without decreasing) and work ribbing same as waist.

Short Sleeve Rib

Bring into working position ... needles:	44	46	46	50	54	58	60	66	72	84	84	86	90	94	96
Replace cast-on row, putting 2 together evenly spaced ... times:	8	8	8	6	6	6	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6
Set tension at 4 and work ... rows:	6	6	8	8	8	8	10	10	12	12	12	12	12	16	16

BASIC SLIPOVER

Girls' and Women's



MATERIAL: Fingering Yarn (1 oz. balls)
TENSION: No. 5
GAUGE: 8 stitches = one inch
12 rows = one inch

Yarn needed . . . . . Number of balls:	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	9	10	
	GIRLS' SIZES									WOMEN'S SIZES						
SIZES	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	10	12	14	16	18	20	
BACK																
Cast on . . . . . stitches:	80	86	92	96	102	108	116	124	132	120	128	136	144	152	160	
Set counter at 0 and work . . . . . rows:	38	44	50	56	68	78	90	102	108	120	120	120	132	132	132	
Shape Armholes																
Set counter at 0. At beginning of next 2 rows, bind off . . . . . stitches:	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	
Work 2 together at beginning only of next . . . . . rows:	12	12	12	8	8	8	12	12	12	12	12	14	16	16	16	
You now have remaining . . . . . stitches:	58	64	70	78	84	88	92	100	108	96	102	106	112	118	126	
Work even until counter reads . . . . . rows:	40	44	48	52	56	62	68	74	80	80	86	86	92	92	92	

Shape Shoulders																
Bind off ... stitches:	17	18	19	22	24	27	14	15	11	10	11	11	12	12	13	
At beginning of next ... rows:	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Neck Rib																
Change tension to 4 and rib remaining stitches for 8 rows. Work 8 more rows in stockinette stitch for facing. Bind off.																
FRONT																
Cast on ... stitches:	90	92	94	96	102	108	120	126	132	128	136	144	152	160	166	
Work same as back, starting armhole on same row number.																
Work armhole until counter reads ... rows:	26	30	34	36	40	46	52	56	62	60	62	62	66	66	70	
Shape Neck																
Put in rest position, the center ... stitches:	22	22	22	22	24	24	28	28	28	30	30	34	34	38	40	
Using 2 balls of yarn and working both sides at once, decrease at both neck edges every other row ... times:	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	
You now have remaining on each side ... stitches:	17	18	19	22	24	27	28	30	33	30	33	33	36	36	39	
Work even until counter reads ... rows:	40	44	48	52	56	62	68	74	80	80	86	86	90	92	92	
Shape Each Shoulder																
Bind off at beginning of rows starting at armhole edge ... stitches:	17	18	19	22	24	27	14	15	11	10	11	11	12	12	13	
Do this ... times:	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Neck Rib																
On both sides of the center needles that are still in rest position, bring in to working position ... needles:	15	15	16	16	16	18	18	20	20	37	38	38	40	39	40	
Put end stitches of neck edge on the end needles, and pick up remaining stitches along neck edge and place on empty needles. Put all needles in operation and rib 8 rows. Work 8 more rows in stockinette stitch for facing. Bind off.																
SLEEVES (Same as for cardigan)																
RIBBING																
Waist Rib (Back)																
Bring into working position ... needles:	80	86	90	90	96	102	110	116	124	108	116	124	134	142	150	
Using decker or red hook, replace cast-on row on needles, putting 2 together evenly spaced ... times:	—	—	2	6	6	6	6	8	8	12	12	12	10	10	10	
Set tension at 4 and work ... rows:	18	24	24	24	24	30	30	30	30	30	30	36	36	36	36	
Form ribbing with green latch tool and bind off.																
Waist Rib (Front)																
Work same as back except, in decreasing, put 2 together evenly spaced ... times:	10	6	4	6	6	6	10	10	8	20	20	20	18	18	16	

BASIC LONG-SLEEVE SLIPOVER

Boys' and Men's

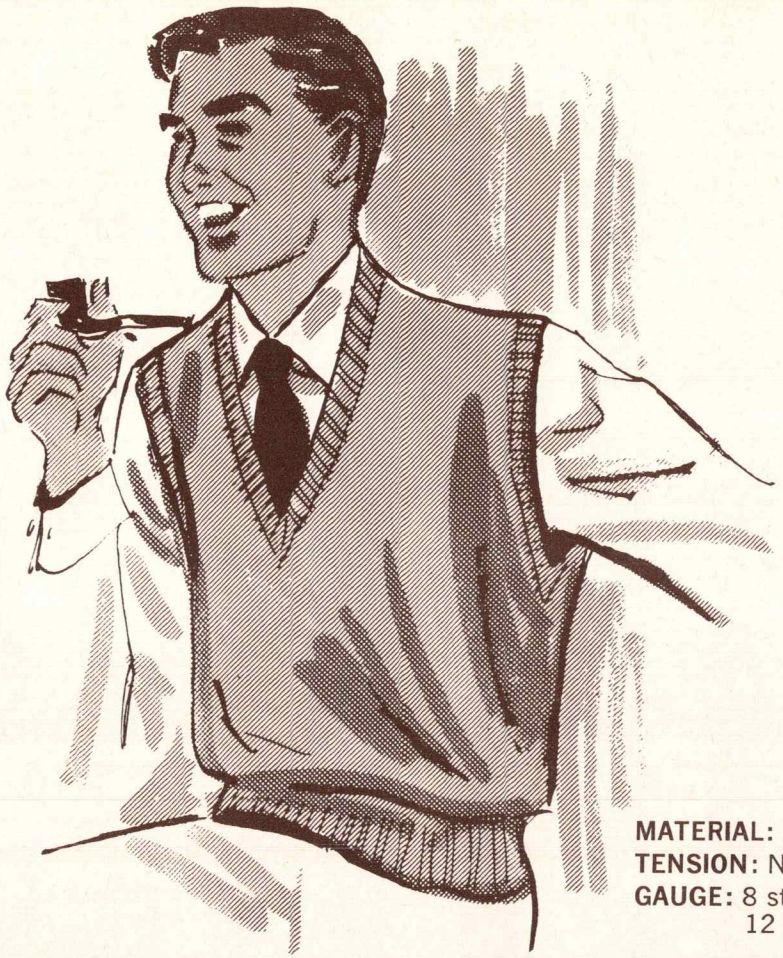
MATERIAL: Fingering Yarn (1 oz. balls)
TENSION: No. 5
GAUGE: 8 stitches = one inch
12 rows = one inch

Yarn needed ... Number of balls:	3	5	6	6	7	7	8	9	10	12	12	14	14	16
	BOYS' SIZES							MEN'S SIZES						
SIZES	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
BACK														
Cast on ... stitches:	92	96	102	108	120	126	132	144	152	160	168	176	184	192
Set counter at 0 and work ... rows:	54	66	72	78	90	102	108	126	132	132	138	138	144	144
Shape Armholes														
Set counter at 0. At beginning of next 2 rows, bind off ... stitches:	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	10	10
Work 2 together at beginning only of next ... rows:	12	8	8	8	12	12	12	14	16	16	20	20	20	28
You now have remaining ... stitches:	70	78	84	88	96	102	108	114	120	128	132	140	144	144
Work even until counter reads ... rows:	50	54	56	62	68	74	80	92	96	96	102	102	108	108
Shape Shoulders														
Bind off ... stitches:	20	22	24	26	14	15	11	9	9	10	10	11	11	11
At beginning of next ... rows:	2	2	2	2	4	4	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Neck Rib														
Change tension to 4 and rib remaining stitches for 8 rows. Work 8 more rows in stockinette stitch for facing. Bind off.														
FRONT														
Cast on ... stitches:	92	96	102	108	120	126	132	144	152	160	168	176	184	192
Work same as back, starting armhole on same row number.														
Work armhole until counter reads ... rows:	36	38	40	44	50	56	62	76	76	76	80	80	84	84

Shape Neck														
Put in rest position, the center ... stitches:	20	22	24	24	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	30	30
Using 2 balls of yarn and working both sides at once, decrease at both neck edges every other row ... times:	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease at both neck edges every row ... times:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	10	12	12	13	13
You now have remaining on each side ... stitches:	20	22	24	26	28	30	33	36	36	40	40	44	44	44
Work even until counter reads ... rows:	50	54	56	62	68	74	80	92	96	96	102	102	108	108
Shape Each Shoulder														
Bind off at beginning of rows starting at each armhole edge ... stitches:	20	22	24	26	14	15	11	9	9	10	10	11	11	11
Do this ... times:	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Neck Rib														
On both sides of the center needles that are still in rest position, bring in to working position ... needles:	15	16	17	19	20	21	25	29	28	28	26	29	26	28
Put end stitches of neck edge on the end needles, and pick up remaining stitches along neck edge and place on empty needles. Put all needles in operation and rib 8 rows. Work 8 more rows in stockinette stitch for facing. Bind off.														
LONG SLEEVES														
Cast on ... stitches:	44	48	48	52	52	56	60	72	76	80	84	84	88	88
Set counter at 0. Increase 1 stitch at both sides every 6 rows ... times:	6	6	7	8	10	10	10	13	13	13	11	11	11	11
Increase 1 stitch at both sides every 8 rows ... times:	4	6	7	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	11	13	13	13
You now have ... stitches:	64	72	76	82	88	94	98	116	120	124	128	132	136	136
Work even until counter reads ... rows:	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	192	196	200	204	208	212	216
Shape Cap of Sleeve														
Set counter at 0. At beginning of next 2 rows, bind off ... stitches:	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	10	10
Decrease at beginning of every row for the next ... rows:	34	38	40	46	48	54	60	68	72	72	78	78	78	78
RIBBING														
Waist Rib														
Bring into working position ... needles:	92	96	102	108	120	126	132	144	152	160	168	176	184	192
Using decker or red hook, replace cast-on row without decreasing. Set tension at 4 and work ... rows:	24	24	24	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	40	40	44	44
Form ribbing with green latch tool and bind off.														
Long Sleeve Rib														
Bring into working position ... needles:	44	48	48	52	52	56	60	72	76	80	84	84	88	88
Replace cast-on row (without decreasing) and work ribbing same as waist.														

BASIC SLEEVELESS V-NECK

Boys' and Men's



MATERIAL: Fingering Yarn (1 oz. balls)
TENSION: No. 5
GAUGE: 8 stitches = one inch
12 rows = one inch

Yarn needed . . . . . Number of balls:	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
	BOYS' SIZES							MEN'S SIZES						
SIZES	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
BACK														
Cast on . . . . . stitches:	92	96	102	108	116	126	132	144	152	160	168	176	184	192
Set counter at 0 and work . . . . . rows:	48	60	72	72	90	96	102	120	120	120	126	126	132	132
Shape Armholes														
Set counter at 0. At beginning of next 2 rows, bind off . . . . . stitches:	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12
Work 2 together at beginning only of next . . . . . rows:	10	10	12	12	12	16	18	28	32	34	34	34	32	32
You now have remaining . . . . . stitches:	66	70	74	78	90	90	94	96	100	104	112	120	128	136
Work even until counter reads . . . . . rows:	54	58	60	66	72	78	84	114	120	126	132	138	144	144

Shape Shoulders

Bind off ..... stitches:	16	18	18	10	11	11	12	7	10	10	8	17	9	10
At beginning of next ..... rows:	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	8	6	6	8	4	8	8

Neck Rib

Change tension to 4 and rib remaining stitches for 8 rows. Bind off.

FRONT

Cast on ..... stitches:	92	96	102	108	116	126	132	144	152	160	168	176	184	192

Work same as back to armhole. Armhole and neck are done simultaneously.

Shape Armholes

Same as back but, **at the same time,** shape neck as follows:

Shape Neck

Decrease the 2 center stitches, putting one on needle to the left and one on needle to right. Use 2 balls of yarn and work both sides at once.

Decrease at neck edge every 4 rows ..... times:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	22	24	26	28	28
Decrease at neck edge every 3 rows ..... times:	16	16	18	18	22	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
You now have remaining on each side ..... stitches:	16	18	18	20	22	22	24	28	30	30	32	34	36	40
Work even until counter reads ..... rows:	54	58	60	66	72	78	84	96	100	100	106	106	112	112

Shape Shoulder

Same as back.

RIBBING

Waist Rib

Bring into working position ..... needles:	92	96	102	108	116	126	132	144	152	160	168	176	184	192

Using decker or red hook, replace cast-on row of needles without decreasing. Set tension at 4 and work ..... rows:

	24	24	24	30	30	36	36	36	36	36	40	40	46	46

Form ribbing with green latch tool and bind off.

Armhole Rib

Bring into working position ..... needles:	100	108	112	116	122	128	134	142	148	154	160	162	166	166

Using decker needle and with purl side facing you, put the first and last stitches of armhole on first and last of above needles. Put 1 stitch on each side at shoulder on the 2 center needles. Now put the in-between stitches on remaining needles and rib 8 rows with tension at 4. Bind off.

Neck Rib (Do one side at a time, each in the following way)

Bring into working position ..... needles:	44	46	50	52	54	58	62	70	74	74	78	78	80	80

With purl side facing you, put stitch at point of V on end needle and last stitch of neck edge at shoulder on needle at opposite end. Now put in-between stitches on remaining needles and rib 8 rows with tension at 4. Bind off.

OPEN-WORK EMBROIDERED DRESS

Adapted from a Hand-Knit Pattern
Courtesy of Bernhard Ulmann Co., Inc.

SIZES: 12-14-16

MATERIALS: Bear Brand Tricolaine, 19-20-22 ozs.
Bucilla Angora, 2 balls
Bear Brand Super de Luxe Sock Yarn, 1 oz.

TENSION: No. 5

GAUGE: 7 stitches = one inch
12 rows = one inch

This beautiful pattern has been selected both to illustrate adaptation of directions for conventional hand-knitting and to show how you can add pattern stitches to a basic garment. Without the eyelet pattern, this is a perfect basic dress.

Pattern Stitch—(Always start setting a pattern from right to left.)

Set first pattern as follows: Skip 2 needles, * put 3rd stitch on 4th needle, skip 1 stitch, put 6th stitch on 7th needle, skip one, and repeat from * so your stitches are set 2 stitches on one needle, 1 stitch on next needle followed by one empty needle. (In conventional directions, this is the equivalent of "K2, * YO, K2 tog, K1.") Work 4 rows.

Set second pattern: Skip the first needle, * put 2nd stitch on 3rd needle, skip 1 needle, put 5th stitch on 6th needle, repeat from *. Work 14 rows. (This is the equivalent of "K1, * YO, K2 tog, K1.")

Size:	12	14	16

SKIRT

(Made in 6 identical panels.)

Cast on stitches: **101** **105** **109**

Work plain until counter reads 54 rows and set first pattern. When counter reads 58 rows, set second pattern. Now continue as follows:

When Row Counter Reads

60—Decrease both sides
70—Decrease both sides
72—Set first pattern
76—Set second pattern
80—Decrease both sides
90—Decrease both sides and set first pattern
94—Set second pattern
100, 110, 120, 130 and 140—Decrease both sides
142—Set first pattern

When Row Counter Reads

146—Set second pattern
150—Decrease both sides
158—Decrease both sides
160—Set first pattern
164—Set second pattern
166—Decrease both sides
174—Decrease both sides
178—Set first pattern
182—Decrease both sides and set second pattern

Eyelet pattern is now complete. Work plain, continuing to decrease at both sides every 8 rows until you have left the following number of stitches:

33 **37** **39**

Now work even until row counter reads:

348 **348** **360**

Bind off. Skirt length is now:

29″ **29″** **30″**

By eliminating the openwork embroidery, you can make a perfect basic dress with this pattern.

Finishing Skirt—Join skirt panels, leaving one seam open at waist for zipper. Work two rows single crochet around bottom.

Embroider as follows—Do each center pattern row in the set of 3 with angora and the 2 outer stripes with sock yarn.

Working with tapestry needle, from left to right, insert needle from wrong side through first eyelet of lower row, up to first eyelet of top row, under to second eyelet of lower row, up to second eyelet of top row, and continue around entire skirt. When around, start back, joining the eyelets in the other direction.

BLOUSE

Back of Blouse

Cast on stitches:

101 110 119

Work even, increasing on all three sizes at beginning of row when row counter reads: 3 and 4, 7 and 8, 11 and 12.

Work 2 rows even. Counter now reads 14. Set first pattern and work 4 rows. Counter now reads 18. Set second pattern. Now repeat these 18 rows from the beginning, throughout entire blouse, increasing on same rows as before. Stop increasing when you have the following number of stitches:

131 140 149

Continue eyelet pattern until your row counter reads:

90 96 102

To Shape Armhole—At beginning of next 2 rows, bind off 3 stitches. As you decrease, be sure that in setting second pattern the eyelets will come exactly in the center of the 2 eyelets in the first pattern. Now put first 2 stitches together at the beginning of each row for this number of rows:

12 18 24

You now have remaining this number of stitches:

113 116 119

To Divide for Back Opening

When counter reads:

132 144 150

...divide at center by attaching second ball of yarn (on sizes 12 and 16 you must work 2 stitches together at center once). Work both sides at same time until row counter reads:

174 184 194

Work short rows to shape shoulders. (See Short Rows in section on Pattern Stitches.) Work short row divisions as follows:

6 stitches in rest 5 times	**6 stitches in rest 3 times**	**6 stitches in rest 3 times**
7 stitches in rest 1 time	**7 stitches in rest 3 times**	**7 stitches in rest 3 times**

Bind off following number of stitches at each neck edge:

19 19 20

You now have this number of stitches left in each shoulder:

37 39 39

Put all needles in operation and work 1 row. Bind off.

Front of Blouse

Work same as back until row counter reads:

160 166 172

Bind off center stitches for neck as follows: Lay yarn across first 47 stitches. With second ball of yarn, bind off the next number of stitches for neck:

19 22 25

Put the empty needles in neutral and lay yarn across last 47 stitches. Now work both sides at same time decreasing at neck edges every row the following number of times:

10 8 8

...and shaping shoulders same as back on corresponding rows.

Finishing Blouse—Seam shoulders. Starting at left side of back opening, work 1 row single crochet around back opening and neck, making button loop at neck edge. Turn and work 1 more row single crochet around neck only. Embroider as on skirt, alternating stripes of angora and wool. Join side seams. Work 2 rows single crochet around armholes, turn under and hem. Join skirt to blouse at waist, working over around elastic cut to correct length.

SUN DRESS

Adapted from a Pattern Through
Courtesy of the Spinnerin Yarn Co., Inc.

SIZES: 12 (14-16-18) Skirt Waist 24″ (26″-28″)

MATERIALS: Spinnerin Duet 6 (7-8-9) 1 oz. skeins for blouse
Spinnerin Duet 8 (9-9) 1 oz. skeins each of 3 colors for skirt
Steel crochet hook No. 6 plus 1 skein of white and elastic for waist

TENSION: No. 4
GAUGE: 8 stitches = one inch
12 rows = one inch

This attractive novelty dress has been selected for adaptation of conventional hand-knitting directions to show an original way of joining skirt panels. The pattern illustrates very effectively the great advantages of dividing a skirt into panels and working them separately on Speed-O-Knit.

BLOUSE

Back—Starting at lower edge, cast on 132 (140-148-156) stitches. Set row counter to 0 and work 12 rows.

Decrease at both sides when row counter reads 12, 18, 24, 30, 36 and 42. You now have 120 (128-136-144) stitches remaining. Work even until row counter reads 60 (60-66-72). Now increase one stitch at both ends of row when row counter reads:

Size:	12	14	16	18
	66	66	72	78
	72	72	78	84
	78	78	84	90
	84	84	90	96
	90	90	96	102
	96	96	102	108

You now have 132 (140-148-156) stitches. Work even until row counter reads 204 (208-210-216). Bind off as follows:

Bind off the first 20 stitches, * bind off 1 stitch using blue decker, put next 2 stitches on 3rd needle and bind off all 3 stitches at one time, repeat from * to last 20, then bind off last 20 one at a time.

Front—Front of blouse is worked exactly the same as the back.

Finishing—Seam sides, leaving 6 inches open for armholes at top. Turn under ¾″ at lower edge and hem in place. Work 1 row single crochet around armhole edges.

Make two cords for ties as follows: Set up 3 needles directly in front of row counter. Cover with feather comb. Cast on the 3 stitches. Raise right free move knob. Lay yarn across from right to left. Work row. (Needles are now down in free move.) Move lock back to right and bring yarn, under the needles, back to right. Continue in this way, always laying yarn across needles from right to left and working from right to left until cord is 34″ long. Row counter will now read 816.

Match center of cord to center of blouse and sew in place across the top edge, leaving ends of cords to tie at shoulder.

SKIRT

The skirt is made in 15 panels, 5 of each color, then joined with a ric rac effect using the white yarn. For each panel, start at the waist band and work for waist sizes of 24″ (26″-28″) as follows:

Cast on 15 (16-17) stitches. Work 24 rows and hem. (Using tool, place cast-on row on needles. Put both stitches back of latch and knit.) Knit 2 more rows. Work 2 rows with a contrast color and remove from knitter. Set up 30 (32-34) needles. Using blue decker, replace stitches on every other needle. Using blue decker, pick up stitches from row below and place on empty needles. Reset row counter to 0 and continue as follows:

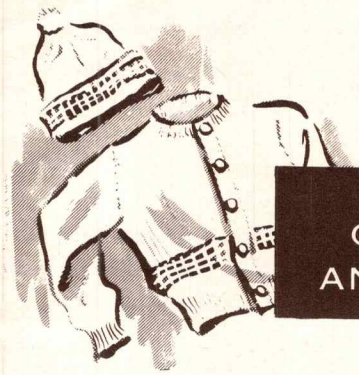
Hand-knits are no longer restricted to winter styles. Thanks to the speed of Speed-O-Knit, you will now enjoy a wardrobe of hand-knits for summer wear, like this attractive sun dress.

Increase at sides, (first at right, then at left) every 20 rows until you have increased 13 times or 26 stitches. You now have 56 (58-60) stitches. Last increase will be made when counter reads 260-261. Now work even until row counter reads 336 (348-360)—or length desired—and bind off.

Finishing—Using same color as used in each panel, work 1 row single crochet along side edges and bottom of each panel. Be careful to work even and make about 8 stitches to an inch. To join panels, place 2 panels of contrasting color lengthwise on a table with the lower edges to your right. Always insert crochet hook from right side (the knit side) of panel closer to you and insert from wrong side (the purl side) of the second panel.

Starting at lower edge with white, draw up a loop in the first single crochet stitch of first panel, crochet 2 chain stitches, single crochet in first single crochet of 2nd panel, *, chain 2 stitches, skip 1 single crochet in first panel, single crochet in next single crochet, 2 chain stitches, skip 1 single crochet in 2nd panel, single crochet in next single crochet. Repeat from * to within 6 single crochet stitches from waist band, then work in same manner but chain stitch 1 instead of 2 between single crochet. End at waist band.

Sew remaining edges together. Join all panels in the same manner and then run elastic through waist band.



TODDLER CARDIGAN AND CAP SET

MATERIALS: Fingering Yarn (4 ozs. for size 2; 5 ozs. for size 3)

TENSION: No. 5

GAUGE: 8 stitches = one inch
12 rows = one inch

This charming sweater and cap set for toddlers has been selected to illustrate how easily you can individualize a basic pattern by adding pattern stitch.

CARDIGAN

Pattern Stitch—This pattern is made by using the smaller side of your divided ruler, bringing up every other needle. Always leave the first needle in operation, putting the second in rest, to keep your pattern even automatically without having to keep track of it.

Set stripper on 4. Regular tension on 5. Use ruler to bring every other needle up into rest. Do 2 rows with a contrast color. Put needles that are in rest back into operation and do 2 rows with the main color. Repeat this way until you have four stripes of color. The pattern stripe goes around the bottom of the back and both fronts.

Work as follows—Using basic cardigan directions, work 10 rows. Then set stripper on 4 and remove counter. Work pattern as above. When you have finished the four color stripes, put stripper back on 0. Replace row counter and reset by hand from 10 to 16. Now continue, using basic cardigan directions.

CAP

SIZES	2	3

With tension on 5, cast on with main color the following number of stitches:

100 **106**

Work with main color until row counter reads:

32 **34**

Remove row counter and work pattern as on sweater, making four color stripes, with stripper on 4. Now reset stripper on 0, replace row counter and reset by hand so it now reads:

38 **40**

Work with main color until row counter reads:

48 **50**

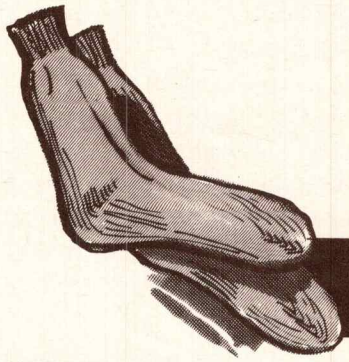
Now reset row counter to 0 and continue with main color until row counter again reads:

48 **50**

Now make hem by hooking cast-on row of stitches onto the needles, making 2 stitches on each needle. Push both stitches back of latch and be sure all latches are open. Reset row counter to 0 and work until row counter reads:

44 **52**

Break yarn. Work 2 rows with a contrast color and remove work. Take out contrast color. Using tapestry needle, run double strand of yarn through open stitches and pull together tightly. Seam back and trim with pom pom.



BASIC SOCKS

MATERIAL: 3 ozs. sock yarn

TENSION: No. 4

GAUGE: 9 stitches = one inch
13 rows = one inch

Cast on 64 stitches and rib 3 inches. Reset row counter to 0 and work 50 rows for slack length socks, 70 rows for regular length.

Instep—Leave 16 needles in operation, center 32 in rest, last 16 in operation. Lay a contrast color across first 16 needles, under center 32, across last 16. Work 2 rows this way.

Run lock across without yarn, thus dropping heel stitches from knitter. Put empty needles in neutral. Fold work that is free under center stitches and pin to keep it out of the way.

Now put center 32 stitches in operation and reset row counter to 0. Work even until instep is 2 inches shorter than length wanted. Mark the number of rows worked so you can be sure you make the sole identical.

To Turn Toe, First Half—Work from outside edge toward center. Starting with yarn at right, work row and put last needle worked (at left) in rest. Lay yarn across needles, including the one just placed in rest. Work row and put last needle worked (at right) in rest. Lay yarn across needles, including the one just placed in rest. Work row and put last needle worked (next to the one already in rest) in rest. Yarn is now in position, hanging between the 2 needles in rest. Now in laying it across the needles, it automatically lays across the last needle put in rest.

Continue in this manner, putting last needle worked each time in rest, until you have 11 in rest, 10 in operation, 11 in rest. Yarn is at the right. Toe is half completed at this point.

To Turn Toe, Second Half—Work from center toward outside edge. Bring yarn into position between the first 2 needles that are in rest. Put the first of these needles into operation, being sure that latch is open and yarn lays in correct position across this needle. Work row.

Continue in this manner, putting one needle into operation at beginning of every row (being sure yarn is around this needle), until all needles are again in operation. Toe is now complete.

Sole—Reset row counter to 0 and work same number of rows as you worked for the instep.

Heel—Work exactly the same as the toe.

When all needles are back in operation, work 1 additional row with main color to be used for weaving open edges. Work 2 rows with a contrast color and remove from knitter.

Pull out contrast yarn that holds leg stitches and put these stitches on an ordinary hand-knitting needle to hold the stitches. Pull out contrast yarn and the 1 row of main color, holding heel stitches. Put these stitches on another knitting needle.

To Weave Heel—Use yarn and a tapestry needle, keeping these points in mind:

"Knit" means to put tapestry needle through stitch, pointing needle away from you.

"Purl" means to put the needle through the stitch, pointing needle toward you.

Holding wrong sides together:

1. On front needle, knit first stitch, slide off knitting needle, purl through 2nd stitch, pull yarn through but leave this stitch on knitting needle.
2. On back needle, purl first stitch, slide off knitting needle, knit through 2nd stitch, pull yarn through but leave this stitch on needle.

To Finish—Sew instep seams first. Then back seam. Keep seams as flat as possible.

BASIC NARROW TIE

MATERIALS: Two 1-ounce skeins yarn for ties
TENSION: No. 2
GAUGE: 10 stitches = one inch
14 rows = one inch

Making Tie—(Length when blocked, 43") Cast on 41 stitches and work until counter reads 158 rows. Decrease both sides on the next row and every 8 rows until 15 stitches are left. Now work even until counter reads 400 rows. Increase both sides of next row and every 8 rows until you have 33 stitches. Now work until counter reads 588 rows. Bind off.

Blocking and Finishing—Place tie on padded board with wrong side up. Stretch to 43" or the length you want. Pin if necessary. Then press with a steam iron or a medium-heated iron and a damp cloth. Don't bear down heavily. Be careful to keep the edges straight. Sew back seam with yarn, using a blind stitch. Sew short ends together and press lightly.

Suggested Patterns—There are many pattern stitches that are excellent for ties. Try Patterns 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 in your Speed-O-Knit Passap Instruction Manual. Or try Raised Pattern No. 2 and Color Pattern No. 1 shown in the section of this book on Pattern Stitches.

CLASSIC FOUR-IN-HAND TIE

MATERIALS: 2 ozs. of yarn regularly used for ties
TENSION: No. 2
GAUGE: 10 stitches = one inch
14 rows = one inch
(Length when blocked, 52 inches)

Cast on one stitch. Increase at the beginning of the next 68 rows. You now have 69 stitches. Work even 2 rows. Then reset row counter to 0.

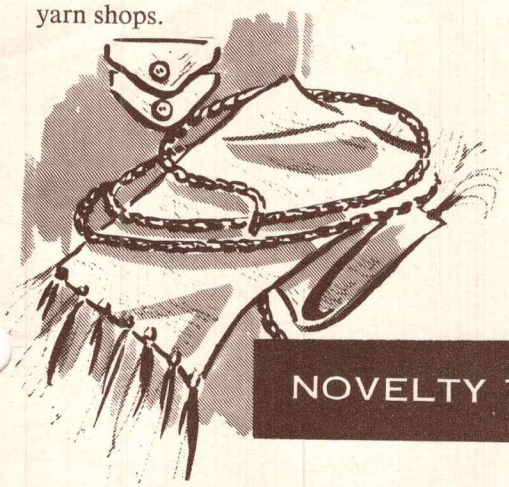
Decrease as follows: Put first stitch on second needle and last stitch on next to last needle. Push both stitches back of

latch. Decrease in this manner on first row, 8th row and every time row counter reads a multiple of 8 (16, 24, 32, 40 etc.). Decrease a total of 17 times, the last being when counter reads 128 rows. You now have 35 stitches remaining. Now decrease both sides when row counter reads 140, 152, 164, 176, 188, 200 and 212.

You now have 21 stitches remaining. Work even until counter reads 394 rows. Increase at both sides (first at right, then at left) next 2 rows and repeat increases when row counter reads 414, 434, 454, 474, 484, 514, 534, 554, 574, 594.

You now have 43 stitches. Work even until counter reads 604 rows. Work the first 2 stitches together at beginning of every row until all stitches are worked off. Fold tie and sew seam at center. Block to desired length. Face neck band with ribbon.

Note—There are many good graph pattern charts for four-in-hand ties available in art needlework departments and yarn shops.



XVI

NOVELTY TRICKS

Cording—Use 2 or 3 needles. Set tension at 3, 4, or 5, depending on weight of yarn. Cast on as usual. Raise free move knob at right. Lay yarn across from right to left. Work row. Immediately return lock to right and bring yarn under the needles, back to right. Continue in this way, always laying yarn from right to left and working from right to left.

Fringe—Put 2 needles in operation and cast on. Leaving as many needles in neutral as width of fringe you want, bring the next needle at each side into rest position. For each row, bring yarn around the needle in rest position and over the 2 needles in operation. When work begins to buckle, drop all loops off the needle in rest position and then put empty needle in rest position as before. Work length desired. Loops can be cut for fringe or left in loops.

Set-in Pockets

1. Work garment to row of pocket opening, then put all needles at left of pocket in rest position.

2. Work across needles still in operation.

3. Put all needles at right of pocket in rest.

4. Cover edges of pocket with feather combs. (All needles are in rest except for pocket.)

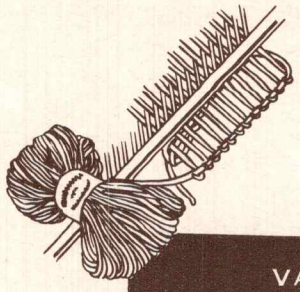
5. Work number of rows for twice the depth desired. End at right edge of pocket.

6. Put needles at left in operation, bringing yarn around the needle in rest immediately joining pocket stitches and work across.

7. Put all needles in operation and continue.

8. To finish, seam sides of pocket.

Tabs for Trims—Many ideas can be worked out using this method for pockets. Pointed tabs can be made. Work certain number of stitches for width desired and shape by same method as heel of sock until point is reached. Then work back to original number. You can even work the first half (one stitch less each row to point) in one color and the second half (one stitch more each row) in main color, thus creating the effect of lined tabs.



XVII

VARIATIONS IN PATTERN STITCHES

When you experiment with pattern stitches on your Speed-O-Knit, you will find that you can take one simple pattern stitch and develop a great variety of patterns by using different needle set-ups and tensions. For example, here are two simple variations of one pattern stitch:

Use a light weight yarn, tension on 4 and stripper on 4. Work 2 rows to establish stitches, then start pattern.

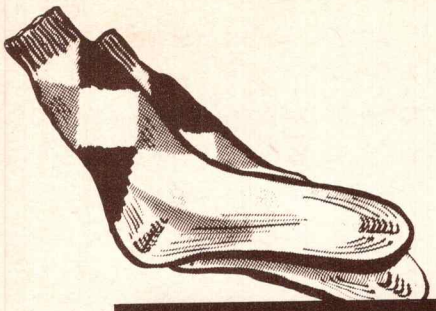
Cast on 35 stitches (multiple of 3 stitches plus 2) on every needle.

Step One—Bring every third needle in rest position and then work 3 rows.

Step Two—Put all needles in operation and then work one row. Repeat these two steps for pattern, always bringing the same needles into rest.

First Variation—Cast on 35 stitches, using *every other* needle, and then work pattern exactly as above.

Second Variation—Set needles as follows—* 2 working, 1 neutral, 1 working, 1 neutral and repeat from * until 35 needles are in working position. Work same as above.



XVIII

PATTERN STITCHES

(Make with tension on 4)

EYELET PATTERNS

In eyelet patterns *always* put the stripper on 4 and leave empty needles in position. Here are three sample patterns:

One—Cast on 29 stitches and work 2 rows. Put 15th stitch on 16th needle. Work 2 rows. Put 16 on 17—14 on 13. Work 2 rows. Put 17 on 18—13 on 12. Work 2 rows.

Continue this way until 11 stitches between eyelets. Then move back toward center until you have one eyelet. This makes open work diamond.

Two—Cast on 25 stitches and work 2 rows. Put 5 and 7 on 6—12 and 14 on 13—19 and 21 on 20. Work 2 rows. Repeat same pattern until you have 3 rows of eyelets. Work 6 rows plain. Then repeat pattern.

Three—Cast on 27 stitches and work 2 rows.

5 on 6—11 on 12—17 on 18—23 on 24. Work 2 rows.
6 on 7—12 on 13—18 on 19—24 on 25. Work 2 rows.
7 on 8—13 on 14—19 on 20—25 on 26. Work 2 rows.
6 on 7—12 on 13—18 on 19—24 on 25. Work 2 rows.
5 on 6—11 on 12—17 on 18—23 on 24. Work 2 rows.
Work 6 rows plain. Then repeat pattern.

LACE PATTERNS

One—Set needles 3 in operation, 5 in neutral until you have 5 groups of 3 stitches. Then work even.

Two—Set needle * 2 in operation—1 neutral—1 in operation—1 neutral. Repeat from * 3 times and end with 2 in operation. Then work 2 rows. Set stripper on 4 and work as follows: Rows 1-2-3: Work with the single needle in rest. Row 4: Work with the single needle back in operation.

Repeat these 4 rows for pattern.

Three—Using every other needle, put 29 stitches in operation. Work 2 rows. Stripper on 4. Bring every 3rd needle in rest. Work 3 rows. Put all needles in operation. Work 1 row.

Repeat last 4 rows for pattern.

RAISED PATTERN STITCHES

(Use Stripper on 4)

Diamond—Cast on 29 stitches. Work 2 rows. * Bring every 6th needle in rest. Work 5 rows. All needles working. Work 1 row. Bring 3rd, then every 6th in rest. Work 5 rows. All needles working, work 1 row. Repeat from * .

Diagonal—Cast on 29 stitches. Work 2 rows. Bring every 4th needle in rest, then work 3 rows. Put these needles in operation and bring out into rest the next needles to the left. Then work 3 rows. Put these back, bring next needles to left in rest. Work 3 rows. And continue moving design 1 stitch to left every 3 rows. Can also be made to right.

Mock Popcorn—Cast on 27 stitches. Work 2 rows. * Bring every 3rd needle in rest. Work 5 rows. Put all needles in operation. Work one row. Repeat from * .

COLOR PATTERNS

Honeycomb—Cast on 27 stitches. Use 2 colors (referred to as A and B below.) Stripper on 4.

Row 1-2: Knit with A. Then bring every 4th needle in rest.
3-4-5-6: Knit with B. Then put all needles in operation.
7-8: Knit with A. Then bring 2nd, then every 4th in rest.
9-10-11-12: Knit with B. Then put all needles in operation. Repeat from row 1.

Argyle—Cast on 27 stitches. Work 2 rows. Use 2 balls main color, one ball of contrast. Attach contrast to 14th stitch; second main color to 15th. In changing colors, always cross threads by bringing new color from under the color just used. Also be sure to cross *between* needles so you don't have two colors on one needle.

Row 1-2: Main color (MC) over 13—1 contrast (C)—13 MC
3-4: 12 MC—3C—12 MC
5-6: 11 MC—5C—11 MC
7-8: 10 MC—7C—10 MC
9-10: 9 MC—9C— 9 MC. Continue this way until you have done 2 rows all with contrast color. Then start back as follows:
27-28: 1 MC—25C—1 MC
29-30: 2 MC—23C—2 MC
31-32: 3 MC—21C—3 MC. And continue until 13MC—1C—13MC.

SHORT ROW PATTERN

(Used in circular skirts, dart, shoulders.)

Cast on 30 stitches, work 2 rows. Bring 20 needles at left into rest. Work the 10 stitches still in operation. Put yarn around 11th needle, work back to right. Put 5 more needles in operation; work 15 stitches; yarn around 16th needle; work back to right. Put 5 more needles in operation; work 20 stitches; yarn around 21st needle; work back to right. Put 5 more needles in operation; work 25 stitches; yarn around 26th needle; work back to right. All needles in operation. Work 2 rows. Reverse process by putting needles at left in rest, 5 at a time, until only 10 remain in operation. Put all needles back in operation and work 4 rows. Repeat from beginning.